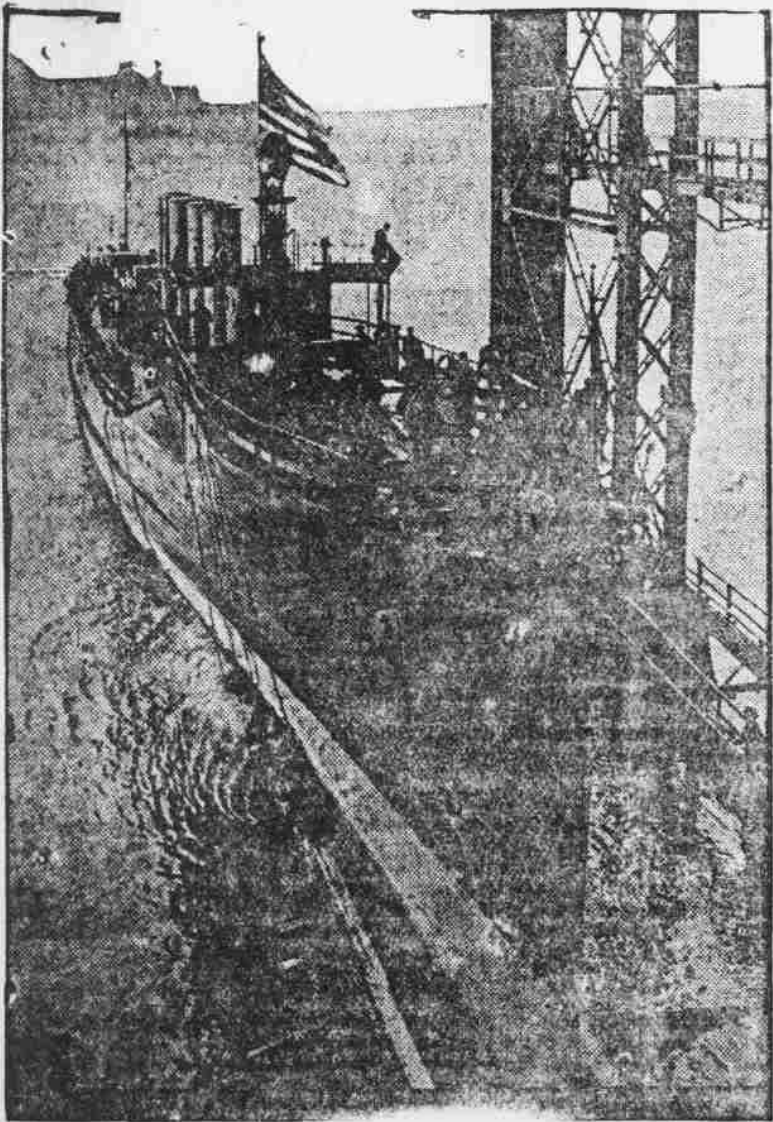


AMERICAN DESTROYER JACOB JONES TORPEDOED AND SUNK



The American destroyer Jacob Jones, which was torpedoed by the Germans and sunk, only 37 of its crew being saved.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

The first session of the Council of Trent, whose decisions constitute the standard of faith, discipline and morals of the Roman Catholic Church, was held 372 years ago today. The city which was the scene of this epochal council is called Trent by the Austrians and Trento by the Italians. It is in the Austrian Tyrol, not far from the Italian border, and constitutes a part of the "Italia Irredenta," which Italy has sought to recover in the present war. The council continued its sessions for eighteen years, and decreed, with anathemas, the canon of the Scripture, including the Apocrypha, and the church as its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal to the Scripture; the seven sac-

raments of baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders and matrimony; and many other doctrines, including transubstantiation, purgatory, indulgences, the efficacy of the clergy, and the auricular confession. The doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin did not become an essential article in the Roman Catholic faith until 1854, and some other doctrines are also of later date than the council of Trent, but for the greater part of the faith of the Roman Catholic Church was formulated at the famous gathering of churchmen in the Tyrol.

HOLLY—XMAS TREES
WREATHS
JOHN RECK & SON

VICTORY OF SUFFRAGISTS IN NEW YORK IS ASCRIBED TO INFLUENCE OF GERMANS

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Issues a Statement in Which She Warns Country of What She Characterizes As Pacifist and Pro-German Influence.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of the New York Senator, after a conference with leading opponents of woman suffrage, issued a statement in which she warned the country against what she characterized as pro-German and pacifist influence back of the suffrage movement at this time.

Mrs. Wadsworth says that, in the recent New York election, German support which went to Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, also went for woman suffrage. She asserts that pro-German and pacifist influences are working to have the suffrage amendment put through Congress and then passed by the necessary three-fourths of the State Legislatures so that later, in a referendum, women will be counted on to vote the country out of the war.

Mrs. Wadsworth links socialism, suffragism, and pacifism in an alliance, and says it is necessary for the voters of the country to throw the weight of their influence against it. To that purpose she directs her statement to the women of the twenty-five states in which, she says, there are 350,000 women enrolled in anti-suffrage organizations, urging them to work hard to combat the effect of the suffrage campaign.

In analyzing the Hillquit vote of 142,178, Mrs. Wadsworth points out that this was a gain of 110,021 votes over the normal Socialist vote of 1913 and 1916. During those three years, she says, the real Socialist vote did not increase 1,000. In 1910, she says, there were 102,513 German-born men of voting age in New York, and their number was increased sufficiently to accurately account for the increase of 110,021 votes that went to Hillquit. These voters, Mrs. Wadsworth declares, marked their ballots for Hillquit and also voted for woman suffrage. She alludes to the defeat of woman suffrage in Ohio as compared to the vote in New York as evidencing the influence of pro-Germanism.

Mrs. Wadsworth's Appeal

In her letter to the anti-suffrage leaders Mrs. Wadsworth says: "The New York suffrage victory may prove a means of arousing the people of America to the peril of woman suffrage. An analysis of the New York vote shows that suffrage was carried there by pro-Germans and pacifists. The inclosed statement proves this clearly. Therefore, suffrage in New York has raised a greater issue than ever before."

It has helped suffragists in their efforts to force the Federal Government to take the next step after the Federal amendment would be the demand for a referendum—to men and women voters—on this war!

Nothing could so divide our country or help the Kaiser. With Russia betrayed, defeated by internal discord and Socialism, every patriotic American must be brought to realize that doubling the electorate at this time might lead to defeat in this war.

We must arouse every real American man and woman to this menace of the triple alliance—Socialism, suffragism, pacifism.

Will you add the weight of your influence to carry these facts to the people of your state?

The statement accompanying the letter reads:

"How the pro-Germans and pacifists forced suffrage upon New York: 'Woman suffrage was carried in New York by pro-Germans, pacifists and Socialists. The election figures prove it.'"

"The suffragists actually polled fewer votes outside of New York city than they did in 1915, but the pacifist, pro-German, Socialist vote cast for Hillquit carried woman suffrage."

"Hillquit ran on a pacifist platform. He opened his campaign by speaking in German to German-Americans. He insisted that every man who voted for him should not only vote, but work for woman suffrage."

"The Socialist gain, the suffrage gain and the number of German voters is similar in every borough of Greater New York."

"Mr. Hillquit polled 142,178 votes. This was a gain of 110,021 votes over the legitimate Socialist vote of 1913 and 1916."

Calls It Anti-American

"The proof that this was not a legitimate Socialist vote, but a pro-German, pacifist, anti-American vote, is found in the fact that in three years, from 1913 to 1916, the regular Socialist vote of Greater New York did not increase 1,000. Russell, the Socialist candidate in 1913, received 32,057 votes. Benson, the Socialist candidate in 1915, received 31,787 votes, and the Socialist Labor candidate received only 1,333 votes in New York City."

"Hillquit gained this sudden, significant increase of 110,000 votes in a city where, according to the United States census of 1910, there were 102,513 German-born men of voting age naturalized or with first papers. This was in 1910. Since then the number of German-born men who have rushed to obtain American citizenship is enough to explain the entire Hillquit increase of 110,000 very significantly."

"As these men, one by one, marked their ballots for Hillquit—and against the war—they thought the secrecy of the ballot box would shield their subversive attempts to stop this war. But the figures expose this trick unmercifully. The United States government has already announced its discovery that pro-Germans throughout the country were using socialism as a shield for addition."

"Consider these facts:

"In Manhattan there were 40,786 male voters of German birth. In Manhattan there were 37,306 more votes cast for Hillquit than any other Socialist candidate received before. There were 22,440 more votes for woman suffrage than in 1915."

"In Brooklyn there were 34,100 male voters of German birth. In Brooklyn the Socialists gained 36,831 votes, the suffragists lost 31,890 votes."

"In the Eighth Assembly District the anti-suffragists won—where the lowest Socialist vote was cast and the smallest Socialist gain was made."

"In the Twenty-second Assembly District, where the largest suffrage vote was cast, the Socialists also made their greatest gain and polled their largest vote."

"In the entire city, the Socialists received 107,805 more votes than the largest previous Socialist vote in every borough."

"Even in their difference, the figures are significant."

"If, as Mr. Hillquit said, 'all these Socialist votes were cast for the woman suffrage amendment,' the suffrage and Socialist gains would be the same—unless the suffragists lost 12,000 votes, and the anti-suffragists gained 18,000 votes from other causes."

ALICE HAY WADSWORTH.

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE PICTURES OF MUNITIONS

Hartford, Dec. 13.—Government moving picture operators are coming to Connecticut within a day or two for the purpose of making films which will preserve for all time direct evidence of the great part this state is taking in providing munitions for the use of America and her allies.

The moving picture camera men who will come here are officers of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and have been assigned to the Committee on Public Information for this special work. The films which they are making are the official United States government war films. Prints of part of them will be available for the government for public showing throughout the country. In this state they will be shown exclusively under the auspices of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, which under an agreement with the Committee on Public Information by which it bears Connecticut's share in the expense of making America's war films, is to be the only agency in Connecticut through which these films can be secured for showing within the State.

The government operators who will come here with their moving picture machines are Captain Albert Dawson and First Lieutenant J. T. McDonald of the Signal Corps. They will work under the general direction of Walter Niebuhr, Assistant Director of the Division of the Films of the Committee on Public Information. The Connecticut State Council of Defense will assist the government moving picture men in filming the reels which are to be taken in this state. Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford and other places are to be visited.

The government operators will probably be in Connecticut for a week or ten days. The pictures which they make here will be made up largely of views in Connecticut's great munition plants, yet the part this state is playing in the government's ship-building program will not be neglected.

The films thus made will be added to the collection of subjects which the Committee on Public Information is distributing through the various agencies in the State. The Connecticut State Council of Defense already has received five reels of the official government films, and these will be shown publicly for the first time at benefit performances at the Palace Theatre and at the Majestic Theatre, Hartford, at 2:15 p. m. on Sunday, Dec. 16th.

Later they will be shown at benefit performances in other cities. The State Council of Defense has agreed to pay its share of the government's expense in America's official war "movies." The Council has decided that the State Treasury should not be drawn upon to meet an expense of this kind, and consequently has created the "Council of Defense War Fund." When the pictures are shown it will be at benefits at which there will be a charge for admission, and the proceeds will go to this fund. From this fund the expenses of securing the official U. S. A. war films for Connecticut will be paid, and the balance will be devoted to war objects on vote of the Council. All the official moving pictures made by the government which are released for public showing will be included in the series of films which the council is to receive, and will be shown in Connecticut only under its direction.

In order that this part of its educational work may be handled in a systematic manner, the Council has organized a division of moving pictures as a part of its Committee on Publicity. W. D. Ascoug of Hartford is director, Charles B. Beach of Hartford is assistant director, and H. Trowbridge Allen of Hartford is treasurer. The Committee on Publicity of the Council, and a special committee consisting of three members of the Council—Chairman R. M. Blissett, Major Howard A. Giddings, and Joseph W. Alsop—will assist in directing this new work.

STEPNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Milton B. Hawley and Clayton Hawley have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Hawley in Bridgeport.

The young people of this vicinity enjoyed the first skating party of the season on Turney's pond on Tuesday evening.

Miss Jennie Lynch was a weekend guest of her parents in Sandy Hook.

A station agent has been hired for the depot and is now settled in this vicinity.

The choir of the Baptist church

The ideal Beverage with hot or cold Dishes

Lobster Pickles Oysters Swiss Cheese Goulash Chile-Con-Carne Sardines Sausage Spaghetti Raviola

These make up the usual Dutch lunch—but what will you serve to drink?

For years the host and hostess have been asking themselves that same question—especially whenever the occasion happens to be one of those cozy little after-theatre or "in-between-times" parties. Now, there is a ready answer—

Bevo

SEC. US. PAT. OFF. A BEVERAGE

This distinctively new creation in soft drinks is sparkling—snappy—delicious. It is healthful with the wholesomeness of the choicest cereals—appetizing with the bouquet and agreeable bitter tang which only choice hops can impart. It is sure to "hit the spot"—sure to encounter no prejudices.

Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink

Guard Against Substitutes

Have the bottle opened in your presence, first seeing that the seal has not been broken, and that the crown top bears the Fox. Bevo is sold in bottles only and is bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, ST. LOUIS

Crouch & Plassmann

Wholesale Dealers BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

BEDTIME

Wind the clock—turn the Perfection Heater out—and don't forget the cat!

No matter how long the evening or how cold the weather, the Perfection keeps you warm and comfortable right up to bedtime.

Then in the morning, light it again to drive out chill from bedroom, bath or dining room. The Perfection is light. You can carry it where you choose.

A Perfection Heater is economical—much cheaper to use than coal even when coal is cheap. Gives clean, odorless, portable heat.

Used in more than 3,000,000 homes.

Re-wicking is now easy with the new No. 500 Perfection Heater Wick. Comes trimmed and burned off, all ready for use.

So-CO-ny Kerosene gives best results.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Principal Offices
New York Buffalo Albany Boston



held a rehearsal at the home of Mrs. M. B. Hawley on Tuesday evening.

The local schools were closed on Thursday afternoon and the teachers attended a meeting at the center school.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan are spending some time in New York city.

Perkins Nichols, who is a student at Brown's University, is spending a few weeks at his home here.

A meeting of the Red Cross Auxiliary was held at the home of Mrs. Banks Goodsell on Wednesday. Three Xmas boxes were filled for the three soldiers from this section of the town.

Mrs. George Clingan who has been ill is now greatly improved in health. Raymond Latham of Bridgeport, has visited Mr. and Mrs. William Kruger for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harved Tomlinson, who are now nicely settled in their new home, are at home to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith have packed a large box of goodies and sent it across to Dr. Smith's brother who is at present somewhere in France.

The teachers and pupils of the local school are preparing for Christmas exercises.

A supper and entertainment will be held on Friday evening, December 13th. Fancy articles and aprons will be for sale.

While they are lying about things, the spies and plotters might as well tell some lies that people will believe.

So far the Pacifists have not tried their words of reason and justice on any mad dogs or wild bulls.

Some candidates seem to talk about fitness, when the real question is whether they have helped enough other candidates get office so as to secure support for themselves.

RHEUMATISM MAKES YOU FEEL OLD

Pains And Aches Yield To Sloan's Liniment, The Family Friend.

When your joints become stiff, your circulation poor, and your suffering makes you irritable, an application of Sloan's Liniment gives you quick relief—kills pain, starts up a good circulation, relieves congestion. It is easier and cleaner to use than musky plasters or ointments, acts quickly and does not clog the pores. It does not stain the skin.

You don't need to rub—it penetrates.

Certainly fine for rheumatism, stiff neck, sciatica, lame back, toothache, etc.

For sprains, strains, bruises, black and blue spots. Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and eases the soreness. Its use is so universal that you'll consider Sloan's Liniment a friend of the whole family. Generous 2½c bottles at druggists everywhere. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.



U. S. RAILROADS HELPING ALLIES TO WIN THE WAR

Victories Won at Home by an Army of Nearly 2,000,000 Employees.

EXTRA EFFORTS CAUSED BY ARMY PREPARATIONS

Supplies Carried to the Various Military Camps Since Last April Would Fill a Freight Train Stretching From Hartford to Within a Few Miles of Chicago—Other Important Accomplishments.

- *****
- * This is the fourth article of a series on America's war preparations, secured from federal officials by the Publicity Committee of the Connecticut State Council of Defense for publication in Connecticut newspapers.
- * They will deal with all phases of the Nation's organization for war, and will be as complete and informative as the exigencies of military strategy will permit.
- *****

This has been called a railroad war. America's preparation for such a war is a greater railroad mileage than that of the entire continent of Europe, and a railroad army of 1,750,000 employees. Already the railroads, mobilized under their War Board at Washington, have won some important victories.

Up to November 12 the number of carloads of construction materials and furnishings brought into the National Army cantonments was 79,184. To the same date building supplies used in the Guard camps amounted to 32,370 carloads; and 9,649 carloads had been shipped into the Aviation camps.

A standard box car of 100,000 pounds capacity is forty feet and six inches long. If all the cars carrying material for these three classes of camps could be coupled together, the train that would result would extend from Hartford to within a few miles of Chicago, Ill.

That is a long train. It represents a great burden added on to the task accomplished by the railroads in the record-breaking year of 1916. But the carrying of construction materials to the cantonments is only a small part of the total increase in traffic for 1917. After the camps had been built, the railroads had to move the men into them. They have also had to carry to the Atlantic seaboard, from all parts of the country, the men who have gone to France. Up to November 19 they had carried a total of 1,300,000 soldiers to camps and ports of embarkation.

And after the men have been moved the railroads have to carry supplies to them. Every day 2,500 carloads of

food and coal are being hauled to the National Guard and National Army camps alone.

Up to November 12 a total of 17,000 carloads of freight had been handled for the Shipping Board. This figure represents a part of the traffic involved by the building of 1,400 new ships. An enormously greater number of cars have rolled down to Atlantic and Gulf ports loaded with supplies and munitions for ships already built to carry to France and England and Italy.

All modern military and commercial activity is based on coal and oil, but especially on coal. No figures reveal more clearly the extent of the increased effort put forth in the last half year by America generally and by the railroads in particular than the figures on the coal traffic.

In the six months from May to October, inclusive, there were moved 150,000 more carloads of hard coal than in the same months of 1916, and 751,000 more carloads of soft coal. Figuring an average coal car at a length of 33 feet, the total increase for half of 1917 over the corresponding half of 1916 may be represented by a solid trainload of coal extending from New Haven through New York to New Orleans, to Los Angeles and on up the coast to Seattle, and then east again to a point in Montana, no many miles from Butte.

The day is past when it was the good citizen's duty to fight the railroads. The railroads are doing their best on a tremendous job. The citizen can do part of his bit by helping them in any small way that he can.

WHY UNITED STATES IS THE RICHEST NATION.—There are twice as many cattle and swine in the United States as in any other country, with a total value of live stock products of more than \$4,000,000,000.

The corn crop is ten times greater than that of any other country.

The wheat crop is bigger than that of any rival.

The cotton output is more than half the world's supply.

The coal production of nearly half a billion tons is twice that of Britain, our nearest competitor.

The oil production of nearly 300,000,000 barrels is twice that of Russia, which ranks second.

The output of iron and steel is twice that of Germany, our nearest rival.

We produce more copper than all of the remainder of the world put together.

In manufactured goods last year, our output was more than \$35,000,000,000.

The balance of exports over imports amounted to over \$5,000,000,000.

The gold reserve of about \$3,000,000,000 is more than one-third of the world's total.

The wealth is more than \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The railroad mileage is more than double that of all Europe.

The total wealth of Britain, Germany and France amounts to \$227,500,000,000. That of the United States aggregates \$220,000,000,000.